MEDICAL HAND-BOOK

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E. D. Green

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MEDICAL HAND-BOOK:

CONTAINING

A STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES,

WITH

TESTIMONIALS OF REMARKABLE CURES.

BY

E. D. SPEAR, M. D.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,
713 WASHINGTON STREET.
1872.

HARVARD COLLEGE
JUN 5 1894
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Dr. S. A. Green,
Boston,

Transferred to Harvard Med. School

E. D. SPEAR, M. D.,

THE OLD INDIAN DOCTOR,

So much Celebrated for his Remarkable Cures.

OFFICE:

713 Washington St., Boston.

DR. SPEAR CAN BE CONSULTED UPON **ALL** DISEASES.

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PREFACE.

To the Public.

In preparing the Medical Hand-book, for the afflicted, and the public at large, which is designed to take the place of the more bulky "Family Physician," the author and publisher has several objects in view. The first was to bring it into a more portable size, by eliminating and condensing a large amount of reading matter, and omitting many testimonials received in his earlier practice, thus meeting the demand of this fast and busy age, when few can stop to read long homilies on any subject. But the principal and most important object was to bring to the notice of the public a sample, at least, of the great mass of certificates and testimonials he has received within the last few years, and is now constantly receiving. To these he bespeaks the careful attention of the reader; and he refers to them in no boasting spirit, but simply as evidence that his study and effort to relieve suffering humanity have met with gratifying success. In this regard, he can cheerfully submit his claims as a successful physician, to that truest and most sacred of all tests, "By their fruits shall ye know them."

It may be thought by many hardly necessary to say, after communicating with the public so often and for so long a time, that his treatment of diseases is peculiar to himself; but for the benefit of those just coming upon the stage of action, it may very properly be dwelt upon for a moment.

Suffice it to say, in brief, that he has discarded many of the crude and absurd notions that obtained among practitioners of past ages, and clung to by many with surprising tenacity at the present day, and after careful study and diligent research into the various systems of practice, has adopted a system which has common sense combined with science as its basis. Upon this sure foundation, by the full use of his reason and judgment, he has drawn from Nature those pure and safe remedies, which, though all powerful in removing disease, and bringing to the patient joyous and gladsome health, leave no life-long sting behind.

To the sick, therefore, he feels authorized to speak words of encouragement and hope. As will be seen by reading the testimonials, many who were near the gates of death, and given up as lost, have been rescued by his hand and restored to health. Others who are now suffering with little hope of relief, he believes may also be made to enjoy the rich blessings of health. The afflicted, then, of whatever nature, he invites to come to his office, No. 713 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, with the assurance that his utmost skill shall be exerted in their behalf.

E. D. SPEAR, M. D.

TO PATIENTS.

None but an experienced physician can understand and appreciate the necessity of a strict compliance with the directions he gives. It is in many cases a matter of life and death, for, however potent the medicine, its effects may be neutralized by a careless or reckless disregard of the directions given.

If the patient is doing well, he should take courage, and persevere in the course marked out, with the same strictness and care as at first, for thus only can a full and permanent cure be assured.

It is with me a settled principle never to recommend a remedy for a specific disease, unless there exists the strongest reason that the medicine will prove adequate to the removal of the complaint. Hence, when my directions are implicitly followed by the patient, I have the fullest confidence of his restoration to health. Let the patient then cooperate with the physician; let him make an earnest and persevering effort in the right direction, and beaming health — the greatest and best earthly boon that man can enjoy — shall be his reward.

"THE OLD INDIAN DOCTOR."

Some patients, when they first call at my office, have expected to find a full-blooded Indian, instead of the pure New Englander that I am. This is not to be wondered at, as the term "Old Indian Doctor" has been applied to me for many years, and grew out of my mode of treatment, which is in fact based upon the Indian mode of using roots, herbs, and barks of trees, though with all the improvements which the light of civilization and science can throw upon it. God seems to have given the Indians an unerring *instinct*, by which they are guided to the proper roots, &c., for the cure of their diseases. I claim to have been the first educated physician to adopt and refine these crude Indian Remedies so as to make them available among civilized peoples, and so interested did I become to have my knowledge of this matter as near perfection as possible, that some years ago I left an extensive practice and visited the Indians of the far North-west, and obtained much valuable information, which has greatly aided me in my subsequent practice. My great object in the treatment of diseases, and what distinguishes my practice from others, is, the assisting Nature by Nature's own Remedies, — remedies so amply provided by a Beneficent Providence in the herbs of the field and the trees of the forest, seeking light and knowledge from every source possible, and acting in harmony with Nature's Laws. Thus has my success in healing the sick been far beyond my early expectations, and I have come to be proud, rather than otherwise, of the sobriquet, "Old Indian Doctor."

THE GOOD PHYSICIAN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the boasted civilization of the nineteeth century, many radical reforms are still needed in order to perfect human society. In my own profession, among thoughtful and conscientious members, there is an earnest and deep feeling as to what should be the specific duties of the physician to the public; and looking to an entire change of practice, the *prevention* rather than the *cure* of disease. The great mass of people are rushing down the stream of time, setting at nought all the laws of health, and scarcely a voice is raised to warn them of danger; and not until their vital forces are well nigh wasted, and they are brought to death's door, do they think of calling in the aid of a physician. Doubtless the time will come when this state of things will be reversed; when people will most readily and cheerfully pay a competent physician for explaining the laws of health, and watching over the health of families for a suitable annual stipend, and thus prevent much of the sickness that would otherwise occur.

In the mean time it is the province and glory of the good physician to do what he can, personally, to bring about a reform so devoutly to be wished, — a reform that might not only save thousands of precious lives, but most of the enormous expense attendant upon sickness. A grateful people, when they shall come to understand this reform in its true light, will hail it as the harbinger of a better day. A physician who selfishly thrives upon the misfortunes of others, and never points out to his patients the road to health and happiness, fails to honor his profession, and forfeits the confidence of the community in which he lives.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

In order to obtain a clear and comprehensive understanding of the superior value and efficacy of purely vegetable medicines, it is only necessary to trace their effects on the human system, as contrasted with those produced by mercury and mineral preparations generally. The first point of superiority is their *safety*. This is a matter of the greatest importance, for who does not know that thousands of lives have been sacrificed by foolish experiments with powerful and poisonous minerals, when no such charge can be brought against the use of vegetable remedies. Human life is valuable, too valuable and sacred to be trifled with; and if a physician errs at all, it is far better to be too cautious than by rash experiments to endanger, and perhaps, in some instances, killing the patient.

Another reason in favor of vegetable remedies is their *congeniality* and readiness of *assimilation* with the human system. They enter naturally into the circulation of the blood, — if selected for that purpose, — as is illustrated by the use of certain articles of food containing iron or any other desirable element, which, in that peculiar condition of solution, readily enters into the circulation, and thus permeates the whole system. The effects even of vegetable poisons on the system are temporary; those of mineral poisons lasting.

Mineral medicines, mercury in particular, exerts such an all-powerful influence upon the system as to supersede everything else, stilling and silencing both the disease and Nature herself together, and often substituting a greater and more grievous disease, which shall weigh upon man through life.

In view of such results, can any one doubt which system is the best?

DISEASES, AND THEIR SYMPTOMS.

Liver Complaint.

All bilious diseases arise from affections of the liver, which may be known by a few prominent symptoms, viz.: pain in the side (occasionally or constantly, as the case may be), in or between the shoulders, and sometimes under the shoulder-blade; occasionally giddiness in the head, more or less severe. In advanced stages, there are other symptoms, such as dimness of the sight, and a strange sensation in the head. The patient often experiences a momentary derangement, a confusion of the mind, accompanied with depression of spirits and strange fancies: for instance, when looking in a glass, he often fancies he can see approaching dissolution depicted in his countenance. There is often a burning in the hands and feet when these symptoms are apparent. The patient often suffers severely in body and mind, and is truly an object of pity. Notwithstanding all this, I *have never lost a patient by this disease during my practice!* and I have had a large number under my care, who have been afflicted with *Liver Complaint* in its worst forms.

There are other symptoms in advanced stages of *Liver Complaint*, such as a feverish excitement, shortness of breath, a dry cough, vomiting, difficulty of lying on the left side, the urine highly colored, loss of appetite, great thirst, indigestion, costiveness, pain in the stomach, and palpitation of the heart.

Cancer.

A hard tumor, or scirrhus, is a Cancer in its first stages, and arises from a bad state of the blood. It is a disease which seizes on the patient in the most stealthy manner, making rapid inroads on the system, though scarcely perceived by the patient. The first perceptible effect produced is a complete exhaustion of the nervous system. This is followed by a rapid diffusion of the disease into the blood, when there can exist but slight hope of a cure. There are various secondary causes, which may bring the disease to maturity. Females are peculiarly liable to Cancer, which, in a majority of cases, makes its appearance in the womb or breast, induced by what is termed "*Broken Breast*," or "*Fluor Albus*."

A Cancer may be known by the sharp pains which occasionally dart through the tumor. When matured, it is an ulcer of the worst kind, with an uneven surface, ragged and painful edges. It spreads in a most rapid manner, and is, perhaps, more to be feared than any other disease when treated according to the common practice. I have, however, found no difficulty in curing it when the patients were placed under my immediate care.

The indifference or ignorance, or both, manifested by physicians towards those who are afflicted with Cancer, is reprehensible in the highest degree. When an individual discovers a swelling in the breast, or in any other part of the body, he is told by the physician that it is of no consequence. This serves to prevent any remedy being applied in time to check it. I would earnestly urge upon all to see to it that they be not deceived in this matter. In many cases Cancer is brought on by a syphilitic taint of the blood. Gross living, highly-seasoned food, grease, rich gravies, and the use of fermented liquors, are the principal causes which bring this disease to a crisis. Care in diet, and a total abstinence from all fermented liquors, are indispensably necessary in all cases of Cancer, as well as in all other humors.

It is important that the utmost care be taken in the quan-

tity and quality of food the patient receives. The stomach ought rather to be kept empty than overloaded, though enough may be taken to render the patient comfortable.

Tumors.

There are a variety of Tumors, termed *sarcomatous*, *steatomatous*, *encysted*, and *abdominal* (which last are supposed to contain *hydatides*), *wen*, and *bronchocele*, and others peculiar to the womb.

The limits of a work like this will not allow of a detail of the particulars respecting these Tumors. It is enough for me to assure the reader that I have repeatedly cured persons afflicted with Tumors in various parts of the system. A general specific cannot be given, as the medicines to be employed must be adapted to the circumstances or features which the disease may at different times present.

Dyspepsia.

There are a great variety of symptoms attending this disease, especially if it is of long standing. In common cases of Dyspepsia the patient has distress at the stomach, caused by the food, and often pains in the side, chest, and shoulders. In cases of long standing, there are occasional pains in nearly every part of the body, attended with debility and trembling, with a palpitation of the heart on the least exercise. In other cases it will be attended with vomiting. This disease is almost invariably connected with a bad state of the liver. It must, however, be remembered that it will take two or three months to remove this disease; and if it is deeply seated, and of long standing, it will take five or six months. It is hardly necessary to comment on the treatment for Dyspepsia, for there are thousands that have proved my treatment to their satisfaction. It soothes the stomach, corrects the bile, and increases the gastric juices, which are wanting, and which are indispensably necessary to assist the digestion of food. My remedies have given the most decided satisfaction, and have restored to health where every other remedy has failed.

Fevers in General.

There are but few who realize the immense importance of guarding against the ravages of fevers. It is not until they have learned by dearly-bought experience, that they feel willing to acknowledge that it is of the *first* importance that efficient remedies be employed at the outset, in order that the fever may be broken up before it has become settled.

Fever, it is well known, is caused by an increased action of the heart and arteries to throw off from the system irritating or superfluous matter, which becomes offensive to the system. It is a law of Nature to be prompt and active to rid herself of disease, which offends or oppresses her. These efforts of Nature often prove fatal; but this is to be attributed more to the constitution than to the disease; or, I might say with more propriety, to the want of proper remedies.

Another important idea is, that while Nature makes this effort to throw off disease, with the superabundant and offending matter, she is blocked in all the great outlets of the body, and more especially by the check of insensible perspiration. When this is the case, Nature makes her efforts in vain, and must have prompt assistance, or fever will be the result. And when this is the case, no one medicine is sufficient to subdue the fever; but it requires several, possessing rare qualities.

It is acceded to, on all hands, that an ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure. An eminent writer sums up the symptoms of a fever as follows: —

"When a person is suddenly attacked by shiverings or rigors, followed by a hot skin, a quick pulse, and a feeling of languor and lassitude, he is said to have an attack of fever. With such symptoms are usually present, also, a loss of appetite, thirst, restlessness, and diminished secretion. These constitute the leading symptoms of fever, — the characteristic features by which its presence may always be detected. Every function of the body, indeed, is more or less disturbed."

All fevers, in their commencement, are denoted by simi-

lar symptoms. Their prominent and leading ones are, a bad cold, headache, chills, pains, with soreness in the limbs, restlessness, and distress in various parts of the system, heaviness of the eyes, &c. These symptoms will be more or less severe, according to the severity of the case. When these symptoms appear, it is necessary that something should be done without delay, or a settled fever will surely follow.

Take the Liverwort Pills, according to the state of the constitution, in connection with the sweating, as directed on the box. If the symptoms are violent, the same course must be continued several nights, till they are removed. The patient will, as a matter of course, feel weak and debilitated for a few days. The Pills must be continued, in moderate doses, to regulate the system, and keep the bowels open. If these directions are strictly followed, a complete restoration to health will take place in a few days.

Headache.

Headache is of two kinds, which often arise from an irritated state of the stomach, in consequence of an infusion of bilious matter. This is called Sick Headache. It is evident that this disease arises from an unhealthy chronic affection of the biliary ducts, in not secreting the bile in a healthy condition. It often arises from too great determination of blood to the head, as well as from many other causes.

In treating this disease, we must first ascertain the cause. If it is a Sick Headache, of course the difficulty is in the stomach and biliary ducts, and those organs must receive our attention.

Rheumatism.

This disease is divided into three classes — Acute, Chronic, and Mercurial Rheumatism. The Acute, or Inflammatory Rheumatism, is extremely painful, and affects the muscles and joints in various parts of the body, and is often accompanied with swelling and fever. When there is no fever, it is called *Chronic Rheumatism*. The symptoms which accompany this disease are too numerous to name in a work like

this; but, as remarked by an eminent writer, they are sometimes very alarming and fatal. All who have suffered from it, know that it is a most distressing disease. It is often translated from one organ to another of the system, such as the uterus, stomach, brain, heart, or bladder. This is owing to improper treatment, and a retention of morbid humors in the system.

The symptoms are not the same with every patient. In some cases the swelling is extremely painful. In others, the joints are large, distorted, and thrown out of place, and the patient is often deprived of the use of his limbs. Occasionally there are dropsical swellings, faintness, languor, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, &c. The pain is frequently increased while in bed. Costiveness often accompanies Rheumatism.

The most common causes of Rheumatism are, exposure to cold and dampness, the use of fermented liquors, mercury, unhealthy diet, damp clothes, exposure to the night air, overloading the stomach, &c. All of these should be avoided as much as possible.

Falling of the Womb.

A few important symptoms, respecting this disease, are an unerring guide for the patients to determine when they are affected with this complaint, viz.: pressing down pains, pains in the groins and across the hips and small of the back, with heat or scalding of the water. Generally, Falling of the Womb is accompanied with an affection of the liver, great weakness and prostration of strength, nervous debility, &c. Much exercise, walking, standing, riding, or lifting, greatly increases the above symptoms. In advanced stages of the disease, the sufferer is deprived of all exercise, and is obliged to be confined to the house, and frequently to the bed.

This disease is one that has received from me a long and patient investigation. And my experience in its treatment has been very great. I can, therefore, speak advisedly concerning it. If it were necessary, I might refer to a large number who have been cured by me, and who would certify to the efficacy of the remedies, and the judicious mode of

treatment recommended. Those who faithfully follow my directions a reasonable time, may, in all cases, anticipate a perfect cure, except in some cases of organic affection of the uterus, which may have occurred in consequence of unusual strain in confinement, or mismanagement of the physician.

Ulcerated Teeth.

This is a very troublesome and most distressing complaint, as every one who has been afflicted with it can testify. This disease owes its origin to a bad state of the blood and stomach, which fact is generally overlooked. The Toothache, like Boils, appears to serve as a vent by which nature throws off the corruptions collected in the dental portions of the system.

Piles.

The Piles are so well known, that they need no minute description. They are characterized by pains, itchings, smarting, burning, with tumors or swellings, both internal and external, often discharging blood, in which case they are called *Bleeding Piles*. In many instances this disease assumes a most aggravating character, often prostrating the patient, and debarring him from engaging in the usual avocations of life, until Nature becomes exhausted and worn out. In other cases the Piles often produce Fistula, and indicate a scrofulous affection of the blood. They frequently terminate in Consumption. Large tumors often accompany this complaint, attended with falling of the rectum, with various other symptoms.

The common causes of Piles are, scrofula, costiveness, pregnancy, corpulence, the use of picra, and all those bitters which are composed principally of aloes. This disease is of a most remarkable character in the application of remedies. In my practice, I have observed that, while one medicine will achieve a cure in one case, it will have no permanent effect in another. This is evidently owing to the causes which produced the disease; consequently, it is necessary to change the medicines occasionally, to suit the con-

dition of the patient, and to reach the primary cause of the malady. In most cases the piles are cured in from three to six weeks.

Sore or Spongy Gums.

This is treated as a trifling affair by many, who exhibit the greatest carelessness by suffering the disease to continue without attempting to check it. And the result is, much pain is felt and the teeth drop out.

My remedies restore the gums to a healthy condition in a very short time.

Loss of Hair.

This is a common complaint, and originates in various causes. It frequently proceeds from fever, humors, or too much heat in the head, scurf, dandruff, scaldhead. &c.; consequently, anything that will remove the above complaints will restore the hair. The immediate cause of the loss of the hair is a disease of the cuticle, or cutis, at the root of the hair. The remedies must, of course, be refrigerative and healing. The employment of such will be sure to remove the disease.

Corns.

Corns are so common and troublesome, that no description of them is required from me. The great difficulty has been for the sufferer to obtain a permanent cure for them. I am enabled to offer to the public, with the utmost confidence, a *Corn Plaster*, which, I hesitate not to affirm will prove an infallible remedy in every case, if the patient will attend to the directions, and renew the application as often as required, which is once in about five or six days. This Plaster extracts the pain in a very few hours, and renders the person afflicted much more comfortable. It is also a most valuable Plaster for biles, and all kinds of sores. It would, of course, be a manifest injustice to condemn the Plaster when the directions have not been followed.

Pains in the Side.

Pains in the Side may arise from numerous causes. They often originate from a Rheumatic affection. In other cases they are the effects of Liver Complaint. And sometimes they are caused by a bad state of the stomach, which frequently produces a craving appetite. In such cases there is, most generally, pain in the left side.

As pains in the sides are often but signs of serious coming trouble, you should lose no time in delays, but consult a physician at once.

Dysentery.

It is certainly melancholy to reflect on the fact, that thousands annually die of this disorder. I have often been pained at witnessing the improper treatment usually pursued towards those who are afflicted, and much more by reading the report of the deaths that weekly occur. I am satisfied that ninety-nine cases in a hundred of those which prove fatal, originate in the want of a good remedy, or in malpractice. The fault often lies with the patient, who tampers with the disorder until it is too late. And it is too frequently the case that he puts too much dependence in an arm of flesh, because, forsooth, a physician happens to be what is called *regularly educated;* while, at the same time, the unlettered Indian as far exceeds him in skill in the treatment of this disease, as the light of the sun eclipses the rays of the faintest star that twinkles in the sky.

This disease is known from the discharges of blood and slime, with distressing pains in the bowels. The patient often endures the disorder without much trouble for a week or ten days. Sometimes it is very rapid in its commencement, and more distressing. Although it may appear mild at first, it more frequently terminates fatally, from the fact that the patient is more careless, and neglects applying the remedy until it is too late.

Worms.

There are three kinds of Worms which are very troublesome, and often prove fatal to those who are afflicted with them, either directly or indirectly. In many cases they lay the foundation of other diseases, by gradually reducing or prostrating the system. There are many symptoms which denote Worms, but it is difficult to discriminate between them and those of some other diseases, no physician being able to determine with certainty. The most common symptoms are, pain in the stomach, grinding of the teeth, irregular appetite, paleness, prostration of strength, swoonings, epileptic fits, nervousness, &c. The symptoms of all kinds of Worms are nearly the same. I have no difficulty in removing these pests.

Pin-Worms.

These are a small, round Worm, which usually lie in the rectum, or lower extremity of the bowels. These Worms cause all the above complaints. Itching of the anus, and tenesmus, or an inclination to go to stool, are symptoms of these Worms. I have made an important discovery as regards the habits of Pin-Worms, and can destroy them in ten days.

Sore Throat.

There are evidently several diseases embraced in what is usually termed *Sore Throat*. The first which I shall notice is an enlargement of the tonsils. This is attended with swelling, redness, and inflammation of the mucous membrane. This disease is evidently a scrofulous affection, and might be more properly considered a scrofulous humor. The tumors in many cases are extremely large. It is a common practice, when the tonsils become enlarged, to remove them with a knife or ligature. This operation is very painful, and is not performed without danger; if possible, it should never be resorted to.

Some years since, a Mrs. B., who was suffering from this

disease, called on me. She was also in the advanced stages of consumption. She informed me that she had had the tonsils removed by an eminent physician, who could not check the bleeding which ensued, except by searing the wound with a red-hot iron. As may well be imagined, this operation was painful in the extreme. But, although the tonsils were removed, the disease, being located in the blood, was not eradicated, but made its appearance again in a few months, and became seated in the lungs, which soon ended the sufferings of the patient. To be sure this is a solitary case; but hundreds of others, of a similar character, might be adduced of Scrofula, Cancer, &c. Every one, with a little reflection, must see that all these diseases arise from an unhealthy state of the blood; and the removal of them by the knife or ligature can never purify or cleanse the blood.

There is another species of chronic inflammatory Sore Throat, which is like the above in every respect, except the swelling. This undoubtedly proceeds from similar causes, and more especially from Catarrh. I am of the opinion, however, that Scrofula is the remote cause of Catarrh, which, like enlargement of the tonsils, is aggravated by many causes, such as violent heats and colds, dyspepsia, liver complaint, costiveness, over-loading of the stomach, smoking, the use of fermented liquors, rich food, grease, fat meats, &c. These all serve to increase this difficulty, and should be avoided as much as possible.

Suppression of the Menses.

There are many disorders incident to the female sex which require the greatest care and attention. The want of efficient remedies, together with carelessness, inattention, and mal-practice, have cut down thousands of young women in blooming youth, who otherwise might have remained the solace of their parents in their declining years. But, alas! for want of a specific that might be relied on, they are snatched away by the monster Death. It is hardly necessary for me to describe the symptoms of the patient while laboring under a suppression of periodical turns. Every observ-

ing mother and experienced nurse know the disastrous effect of the complaints which accompany suppressed menstruation. If not removed, it must prove fatal; it is most likely to end in consumption or dropsy.

It would be vain for me to attempt to expatiate upon the efficacy of the medicine I use for the removal of this complaint. I consider my *Tonic Cordial* an infallible remedy. I have prescribed it in numerous instances of suppression, &c., and have never known a case of failure, except when the patient was in the last stages of consumption. I can refer to many in Boston, and in almost every section of the country, who have been cured by its use. I feel confident that there is not an instance where it has failed to remove obstructions, and to restore the health of the patient.

To be used in connection with Dr. Spear's Indian Liverwort Pills.

Asthma.

To detail the symptoms of Asthma is unnecessary. The most important thing is to determine the cause of the disease. If this can be done, we can then provide a remedy.

There is one mighty curse which usually prevents a cure in this disease. I call it a curse, from the fact that the patient is so astonishingly deceived. I allude to opiates. They are taken for the purpose of procuring temporary relief, but prove, in too many instances, an everlasting curse. Whether they consist of gin, or other fermented liquors, or even root-beer, they all serve to perpetuate the disease, increase the humor, and inflame the lungs. And while the patient persists in using these articles, no hope of restoration to health can be reasonably entertained.

The great and principal causes of Asthma are, Humors, Scrofula, Catarrh, Liver Complaint, and Costiveness. There are a great variety of things which serve to increase the difficulty, after the disease has become seated, such as dust, smoke, change of the weather, coffee, stimulating drinks, over-exertion, gormandizing, with many others, not necessary to specify.

Sores or Humors of Children.

During my practice, I have treated many cases of children who were troubled with Humors about the head, ears, eyes, neck, and face, and in other cases, almost over the entire system. Generally, the cases are strikingly similar, the humor being characterized by redness, scabs, or eruptions, of various sizes, in many cases nearly covering every part of the portions affected, attended with great smarting, burning, or itching. I have treated cases where the patient's head and face were almost covered by a complete scab.

Consumption.

The causes which bring on this dreadful disease, together with its progress until its termination, should claim the serious attention of every individual who is predisposed to it. With proper attention, and by timely precaution, I am satisfied that most of those who are afflicted with Consumption, in its incipient stages, might be restored to sound health.

One great cause of the fatality attending Consumption is, doubtless, owing to the indisposition or inability of many to use proper precautions, and carefully to observe its progress, in order to become aware of the different phases it from time to time assumes. It is too often the case that many have all the symptoms of Consumption, and yet remain in ignorance of it until the seeds of death have been deeply embedded in their vitals, and placed them beyond the reach of medicine They then become aware of their situation; but it is too late — they must die! I wish I could impress on the mind of every man, woman, and child, the startling fact, that every cough was an admonition — a premonitory symptom, of Consumption. "But," says one, "I have had twenty coughs as bad as this, and recovered from them all." That may be true, and yet this may be the very one that will place you in your grave.

Every cough serves to weaken the lungs, and must inevitably, if suffered to multiply and continue, prove fatal. I should as soon expect my house to remain unconsumed

while a fire was burning in one corner, as to suppose that a cough could exist without destroying my life. But, notwithstanding all the entreaties, all the warnings, hundreds, nay thousands, will turn a deaf ear, remain indifferent, and fall victims to the most insidious of diseases.

The direct causes of Consumption are numerous — such as Humors, Costiveness, Catarrh, and contagious Diseases generally. These affect the constitution and corrupt the blood, thereby rendering the subject peculiarly liable to colds, which are likely to become seated on the lungs, in consequence of the increased action of these organs in respiration. These being generally the weakest part of the system, they very naturally become first affected. It is supposed by some, that nearly one third of those who come to maturity fall victims to Consumption.

There are some instances, however, where the patient feels alarmed in season, and resorts to his regular physician, who frequently is as ignorant of the proper mode of treatment to be pursued as the patient himself. The physician generally begins with blisters, tartar emetic, blisters on the stomach or sides, calomel, opiates, &c., which, in reality, but serve to bring on debility, and increase the difficulty. At the same time, to cap the climax of absurdity, it is more than probable the patient is told that he is in no danger!

Others, again, appear to be incapable of exercising any judgment in their case. Even if they are doing well under the effects of a certain medicine, they are too fickle-minded to continue it; they will not remain satisfied, but must change from one to another until they have really trifled away their lives.

Consumption is generally characterized by emaciation, debility, shortness of breath, hectic fever, cough, and purulent expectoration. At the commencement of the disease, it is often only attended by a dry cough, pain in the side, debility, &c.

Every individual with Consumption is troubled more or less with an affection in the head. Many suppose that, because the prime disease is located on the lungs, every other part requires but slight attention; but this is a mistake.

The success which has attended my treatment of Consumption is most remarkable. I have never lost a patient, nor has one run down with it while under my care, except where the case was hopeless when I was applied to.

My treatment of Consumption is radically different from other physicians. It is seldom that I have a patient come to me in Consumption whose digestive powers are not being weakened by the use of some cough medicine. With impaired digestion, continued for months, every chance for life is lost. Our business is to build up the powers of the system. First, the digestive apparatus must be put into as perfect a normal condition as possible. The morbid secretions of the mucous membranes must be corrected. The skin, the condition of which is of vastly more importance than physicians and patients have hitherto thought, is to be looked to and restored to its useful office, as the outlet for cutaneous excretions, which otherwise are thrown in upon the already impaired lungs, to irritate, and create more cough. At the same time we are doing this, we will give attention to nourishing the system with pure air, proper food, and such medicines as will act with, and not against, Nature. Dear Consumptive, LIFE IS TOO VALUABLE TO BE TRIFLED AWAY. Come to me. Give me an opportunity to faithfully treat your case. Follow my advice, and use the medicines with all faithfulness. Come early. Do not delay a day. If disease has already made serious inroad upon your system, take one more hope, and if there is a single chance in your case, you shall once more possess that greatest of all blessings — Health.

I have had patients in every stage of Consumption; and some who were, to all appearance, beyond the reach of medicine, have been restored to health under my treatment, as may be abundantly proved by many of the good citizens of Boston, and others throughout the country. Numbers have given testimonials to the fact, both by certificates and private recommendations.

Scrofula.

The characteristic and most general symptoms of Scrofula are, swellings of the glands, and more especially on the neck. These swellings often continue for a long time, without any material change; but they eventually break down the constitution, and destroy the general health. In some cases, they make rapid progress to suppuration, with open ulcerations, which often have a fatal termination. In some instances, the Scrofula attacks other parts of the system, such as the bones and joints, and finally becomes seated on the lungs, and ends in Consumption.

There are numerous other symptoms of Scrofula, among which a cough may be regarded as a prominent one. It also shows itself in the form of Piles, Cancer and Tumors in the Womb, Ulcers in the Bladder, Stoppage of the Water, Stricture, White Swelling, and other enlargements of the Joints, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, eruptive Diseases, painful menstruation, &c. I conceive Asthma to be also a prominent constituent of Scrofula. The small, fine Tumors, — if I may so term them, — which are in the cavities or air-pipes of the lungs being covered by merely the mucous Membrane, are very susceptible, and liable to become inflamed and swollen from the most trifling cause; these cavities, or air-pipes, often become filled up, which produces shortness of breath and paroxysms, when it seems as if the patient would suffocate. In cases where *post mortem* examinations have been made, I have seen where the subjects have presented almost a complete mass of tumors, and where I could scarcely detect the least semblance of the liver, it being so disfigured by Scrofula and Cancer.

Those who have been afflicted with Scrofula are aware of the extreme obstinacy of the disease, and that it requires months of continued effort before the cure can be effected. But by a faithful perseverance I have succeeded in curing some of the most aggravated cases on record. See the case of Miss Scales among the testimonials.

Salt Rheum.

This is an inveterate eruption, and is very troublesome, appearing on various parts of the body and hands, discharging a corrosive fluid, which causes much irritation and itching, accompanied with scabs, or sores, over the parts affected. The itching, at times, is so severe, that the patient is obliged constantly to scratch, in order to obtain relief. The origin of the Salt Rheum is evidently in the blood. An eminent physician remarks, that "it appears to be occasioned by a retention of morbid humors, which are thrown to the surface, and which the system seems unable entirely to expel." I have never found the least trouble in curing this disease.

Fits, and Nervous Diseases.

These are among the most distressing of all diseases that visit the human family. Who can bear a shattered nervous system? It is the bane of all joy or happiness. There are thousands in the community who are suffering more than death from disease of the nerves, brought on often by excesses, hard study, late hours, excessive pleasures, and the like; and very often these diseases are increased by the medical treatment of those who attempt to cure them. Bleeding and mercury, in all their forms, instead of relieving nervous diseases, greatly increase them. We have often known epilepsy and the worst form of fits brought on by bleeding, sometimes by accident, and sometimes by the lancet, and we have known these fits increased a hundred fold by bleeding and mercury used to cure them. When will the old-fashioned doctors learn to cure diseases in a rational manner, and as Nature points out?

When it is considered that idiocy, with an entire loss of health and usefulness, is the result of these fits, it is strange that any one, to save a few dollars, will run such a risk, and not come where he can be cured.

Nervous Diseases are the worst of all diseases, and not one doctor in a thousand knows how to treat them.

Every affection of the nerves is liable to result in Epilepsy or Paralysis, which, if taken in any kind of season, it might be cured as well as any other disease.

Epilepsy.

Epilepsy is a chronic disease, characterized by convulsive attacks, accompanied by loss of consciousness, with intervening periods of exemption, of variable, and sometimes of very long duration. Statistics show Epilepsy to be a very common disease, about six epileptics being found in every thousand individuals. There is no age which is completely exempt from it, but the majority of cases occur between the tenth and twentieth years of life; next to this, between the second and the tenth year, and between the twentieth and thirtieth year.

This disease, as most people are aware, has baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, and been regarded as incurable. I have for years made it a matter of special research and study, and I am *now* most happy to state that I have discovered a sure and reliable remedy for this most dreaded disease.

It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence that I invite such as are afflicted to visit me at my office, with the assurance that they can be restored to a state of normal health and strength, and thus be freed from those terrible sudden attacks which often cloud the intellect, and bring the victim of it down to an early grave.

Spinal Complaints.

There are many complaints which are considered affections of the spine, which proceed from Lumbago, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Kidney Complaint, Strangury, Rheumatism, Falling of the Womb, &c. In some cases, there is occasionally a distressing pain at the lower extremity of the spine, which arises from piles and a scrofulous humor in the blood, and should be treated accordingly.

When the spine is affected, there is usually a curvature of the spine, or an enlargement of the joints, which consist

of the *cervical vertebræ*, *dorsal lumbar*, and *sacrum*. These constitute the various portions of the spine, which terminate with the *coccygis os*. Each portion of the spinal column is subject to disease. There are several diseases which evidently grow out of spinal complaints, owing, primarily, to a scrofulous affection of the blood. These often terminate with distortions of the spine, of the vertebræ, and occasionally end in what is termed *Rickets*, and enlargement of the sternum, stomach, shoulders, &c.

Patients suffering from the above diseases will have to consult me personally. The various changes, symptoms, and peculiarities, attendant on these complaints, render it impracticable for me to give any decisive information. I must, therefore, decline answering any communications on these subjects, as I should labor in the dark, not being certain that the peculiarities of the diseases were properly represented to me. I would, however, say, that I feel confident of a successful treatment in every curable case.

Dropsy.

The Dropsy is a disease which affects different parts of the body, and may be known by a great variety of symptoms, according to its location, to detail which would require the entire limits of such a work as this. Suffice it to say, that I have successfully treated many cases of Dropsy, and some of the most distressing character.

Deafness.

The causes of Deafness are first to be ascertained, before it can be determined whether a cure can be effected or not. I have treated many cases where Deafness resulted from Scrofula, or ulcers in the ears, and always with success. I have found that in many cases the ulcers in the ears proceeded from Scarlet Fever, which is a scrofulous affection. And it is my opinion that those only have the Scarlet Fever who are troubled with Scrofula, or other humors.

Inflammatory Diseases

Are usually characterized by acute pains and fever. The leading causes of Inflammation and Fever are colds and check of perspiration. It is not generally understood, or at least not heeded, that it is of the greatest importance that the pores of the body be kept open, that perspiration may be continued; for no sooner does this cease to go on, than the unhealthy secretions fail to escape by their natural outlets, and are confined in the system, where they engender various diseases. This accumulation of unhealthy secretions proves to be too formidable for the unassisted efforts of Nature, and, as a matter of course, disease must be the result. Sometimes fever is the effect; at other times inflammation of one or more of the organs of the system. The weakest part, or that which may be predisposed to disease, is most likely to be first attacked. And colds being generally the cause of fevers, and nearly all inflammatory affections, will be found to first affect those parts which are less potent to resist them. It is within the knowledge of all, that if urination does not take place for several days, sickness is the result. And when it is known that more passes off from the system by insensible perspiration, in the case of a healthy person, than by all the other evacuations, it must be acknowledged that, in Inflammatory Diseases, particular attention must be paid to the condition of the skin.

This being the case, it becomes a matter of some moment that a medicine be obtained adequate to enable Nature to resume her wonted power, both by insensible perspiration and by keeping the bowels open. I have no hesitation in saying that my *Liverwort Pills* will greatly facilitate the end desired. In the course of my practice, nineteen cases out of twenty have afforded the amplest testimony in their behalf. In every case where they have been allowed a fair trial, the use of all other pills has been at once relinquished. They are not so powerful a cathartic as many others, but they are considered to be fully as powerful as is compatible with safety. Their action is thorough, leaving the stomach and bowels in a pure and healthy condition. I could put up

a pill much more active in its operation (and perhaps not destitute of excellent qualities), at half the expense the *Liverwort Pills* are made; but that is not my object. I desire to consult the good of the afflicted, as well as my own pecuniary advantage. If this medicine is not all that I claim for it, a fair trial of it will determine the fact. But that I do not exaggerate its virtues, is abundantly shown by the voluntary testimony of thousands in every part of the land who have used them, and who have been saved from many diseases which were induced by that state of the system described above.

Inflammation of the Eyes.

The causes of diseases in the eyes, according to all medical writers, are very numerous. I shall not attempt more than to speak of a few of the common causes and symptoms. At the same time, however, I would say, that I feel amply prepared to treat all Diseases of the Eye with a skill not to be surpassed by any physician in the country. Many would have spared themselves much suffering and expense if they had followed my advice, instead of pursuing a course of treatment that does not, in one case out of ten, result in any permanent benefit.

I have long been convinced that the majority of cases of weak or inflamed eyes originate in humors in the blood, and therefore require a medicine that will cleanse the blood. When this is done, the soreness or humor will leave the eyes. I have frequently had individuals under my care, when their eyelids, and the parts around for two inches, were so much inflamed, and literally covered with sores or humors, that they were sightless, or were obliged to confine themselves to a dark room. But I have never failed in effecting a cure. I have also had many cases of Scrofula in the Eyes, all of which I have treated with success. Many who have suffered for years under the treatment of other physicians, without reaping any benefit, can bear testimony to the efficacy of my remedies.

In General.

In addition to the foregoing statement of diseases and their symptoms, there is a class of diseases caused mainly by the "social evil," and the "solitary vice," which, from their peculiar nature, cannot be dwelt upon in a book like this, and yet they must not be ignored altogether, nor summarily dismissed. Some of them are of hereditary origin; others are the result of no fault of the one afflicted, while of still others it may be said that they have brought disease and a train of unutterable woe upon their own heads. Where guilt has been incurred, it belongs to God and not to man to punish the offence. It is most plainly the duty of the physician to assist the distressed and relieve the diseased to the best of his power without adding harsh and irritating reproofs, though he should kindly point out to all the path that leads to health and true happiness.

People thus afflicted will be received kindly, and the cases treated in a manner that he has no doubt will prove satisfactory, as his improved methods of treatment has elicited the warmest commendation of many grateful patients. Let no false modesty on the part of either sex prevent their frankly stating to him their ailments, and he trusts that his long experience and skill in these, as in other classes of diseases, will prove adequate to any emergency, and that in the future, as in the past, many will bless the day they saw the "Old Indian Doctor."

TESTIMONIALS.

As already intimated, in my introductory remarks, the limits of this volume prevent my giving more than specimens of the great mass of testimonials I have on hand, and which have been freely proffered by grateful patients.

Statement of William B. Trask, Esq.

DORCHESTER, November 23, 1865.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: I have long been desirous of expressing in writing my grateful appreciation of your kind and beneficial services to me when an invalid. I went to you an entire stranger on the 28th of August, 1856, — more than *nine* years ago, — about as weak in body as one could be and walk. I had become thus reduced by a long and close application to a business unsuited to my condition. My blood being in a bad state, an irregularity of circulation was produced, and a derangement of the vital organs, which would probably have soon terminated fatally had there not been an immediate application of proper remedies. Your excellent medicines and timely advice soon produced a change, slowly but surely, renovating the whole system. Your "Liverwort Pills," which I would not be without, have done wonders for me in removing obstructions and regulating the system. They have operated beneficially and thoroughly, and in a manner truly remarkable. I feel as though I could not say too much in their praise. Everybody would use them, I think, if they knew their value. Repeatedly have I

recommended these Pills to my neighbors, who have used them with decided benefit. With your other medicines, they have been instrumental in raising me from a state of great debility to comparative health. Although for some years I had occasional relapses, produced by an overtasked system, your medicines would soon vitalize and restore my enfeebled energies. By continued perseverance in following out your judicious directions, I owe, under Providence, my restoration to what my friends and myself consider a good degree and permanency of health. I would, therefore, cordially recommend to those who are afflicted, a fair trial of what I consider your superior medical treatment.

With sincere regards, I am yours truly,

WM. B. TRASK.

We, the undersigned, having used DR. SPEAR'S medicines with benefit in various complaints, do consider them safe and salutary, and in many cases invaluable, and would cheerfully recommend those who are suffering from ill health to avail themselves of his judicious advice and excellent remedies.

JOHN D. CLAPP, REBECCA C. TRASK,
S. CLAPP, C. C. HUMPHREYS,
ABIGAIL N. CLAPP, CHARLOTTE Y. CLAPP.

DORCHESTER, MASS., Dec. 28, 1865.

Statement of Mr. Ollis Clapp, of Walpole, Mass.

WALPOLE, MASS., July 1, 1859.

DEAR READER: Are you sick? Do you almost despair of life? Is hope flickering? Let me relate to you a little personal experience. Seven years since I was sick. Dyspepsia, with its train of horrors, was upon me to such an extent that my whole digestive apparatus seemed fatally diseased. From confirmed constipation of the bowels I had gradually grown worse, till Chronic Dysentery, with Piles, and frequent bloody discharges, weakened me so much that I was unable to labor, and life was burdensome. I had tried different physicians in vain. A little relief, then a return, with increased violence of my troubles, was all I obtained.

At this time I was in a truly hopeless condition. I had exhausted all the means within my knowledge, and was still no better, but grew rapidly worse. While in this pitiable state, as if in the last extremity, Providence came to my aid. My little son brought home to me, from a neighboring store, a copy of DR. E. D. SPEAR'S "Family Physician." I perused it with interest. Struck with the earnestness and confidence apparent in his testimonials, I made up my mind to consult him. I visited the doctor's office, and placed myself under his care. He gave medicines which soon removed my disease. In six months, from a hopeless invalid, I became strong and healthy. Since that time I have been constantly improving, and now feel as well as though I never had a sick day in my life. This change is entirely owing to DR. SPEAR'S treatment.

In addition to this, — my own personal experience, — my wife, who had been a long sufferer from weakness and debility, peculiar to females, was restored to good health from the use of medicines prescribed for her by DR. SPEAR.

My neighbor, Mr. Elijah Thompson, whom every one supposed to be near his end, pronounced incurable by physicians, was completely restored to health by DR. SPEAR. This truly was a most remarkable case, and surprised all who knew of the cure. This was five years ago, and Mr. Thompson remains still in good health.

During the past six years many persons, by my advice, have consulted DR. SPEAR, and made use of his medicines. They speak of him with unbounded praise, and declare that they wish to use no other remedies.

From the length of time I have seen DR. SPEAR'S medicines used, the great number of persons of my acquaintance benefited by them, several cured of apparently incurable diseases, I can speak in strong language in recommending DR. SPEAR to the sick. Any one wishing further information may call on me at my place of business, at the Mechanics' Iron Works, in Roxbury, or at my house in Walpole, and I will give them full particulars.

3 OLLIS CLAPP.

From the Boston Journal.

CERTIFICATE. It is universally agreed, we believe, that experience of a thing is the best way of testing it. And *successful experience* in a thing is not greatly calculated to excite fears of delusion. One of the many whom DR. SPEAR has treated for long-standing ailments, unyielding till within the past season, during which DR. SPEAR was applied to, I wish to certify to the beneficial effects I have received from his medicines. I was educated to believe that all except the "regulars" were quacks; and probably should have acted accordingly, and suffered the fatal consequences, if I had not got so far away from home when I came to Boston as to act my own pleasure in consulting a physician, in my need of a *good* one. I had known of DR. SPEAR, the Indian Doctor, before I ever came this way. I had seen his advertisements, full of Liverwort Pills, &c. I expected, when I called at his office, then in Kneeland Street, to find a full-bred aboriginal specimen, with the herbs and bushes in his hand, and beads, as represented in the picture on his card, making hygeian blessings all around him. But I found as gentlemanly a physician as ever prescribed bolus or cataplasm; as correct in principle and benevolent feeling as the "head of his profession," for his own success and advantage ought to be. Nobody, I am confident, could have done better for me than DR. E. D. SPEAR, at No. 713 Washington Street, Boston. I care not whether a man be *regular* or *irregular*, if, being a good man, he restores me to the joys of health, the ability to pursue my business, and do some little good during my stay here in this world, which must be short at the best. This, I believe, with the blessing of God, the doctor has done for me, and it is with great pleasure I recommend him to all in need of a physician's aid. His mode of treatment is simple and easy, such as agrees with Nature. One great principle of Nature and of God in his moral government, the doctor has prudently availed himself of. "Sacrifice the present to the future," he says, and acting thus, the benefits of his medicines are not ephemeral, but permanent. Go to DR. SPEAR, ye afflicted. Stick to

him, though you seem not to improve at first, remembering his principle, as above, one which has the sanction of everything intelligent, and ye may hope for the relief ye so greatly desire.

CERTUS.

BOSTON, MASS., July 17, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC. I can confidently say, from personal knowledge, that "DR. SPEAR'S INDIAN VEGETABLE MEDICINES" are most excellent remedies. Nothing deleterious enters into their composition; and for the diseases for which they are recommended, I consider them superior to any other medicines; especially have I found this to be the case in all bilious affections and diseases of the throat and lungs. The whole series of these medicines have a wide range, and meet the want of nearly every disease that flesh is heir to.

Being entirely vegetable, and of such articles as are universally acknowledged to be of great medicinal virtue, and the combinations very skilfully made, the patient can feel assured that he is taking the best medicine the vegetable kingdom affords; and when the disease is overcome, there are no bad effects resulting from the medicine itself, as is often the case with mineral medicines.

CHARLES YOUNG.

Letter from Father Wright, of Woburn.

WOBURN, MASS., October 18, 1853.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to introduce to your attention the bearer, a worthy, respectable gentleman, whose aged, venerable mother is in a feeble state of health, given over by her physician as incurable. Thinking it possible, from what I have heard and read respecting the efficacy of your valuable medicines, that they might relieve or even cure her, I wish her to try the experiment of your skill. I shall not attempt to describe her case with my trembling hand, being eighty-three years of age, but refer you to the bearer, who is a very intelligent, as well as an honest, worthy gentleman, on whose

representation of his mother's case, and whatever he may say to you, you may depend upon as being truthful and strictly correct. I will only say of myself I am an aged minister of the gospel, and although unable to preach, I wish to do some good as long as Divine Providence shall continue me among the living. This alone, I trust, is my motive for addressing you at this time, and calling your attention to the case of my highly respected friends.

Yours, with confidence and respect,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

BOSTON, November 21, 1857.

THIS may certify that the subscriber has been within the past year under the medical care of DR. E. D. SPEAR, for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and that the best results have been experienced. In the summer of 1856, I was almost completely prostrated by these troubles, so as to render any attention to my business (that of a student) out of the question. By the use of DR. SPEAR'S medicines three months, I regained my health and vigor to so good a degree as to be able to accomplish with ease all ordinary amount of business. With the occasional use of these medicines I have been constantly improving.

DR. SPEAR, good care, exercise, and diet, according to his directions, I am happy to believe, are the invalid's best friends.

H. L. HOWARD,

Student in Andover Theological Seminary.

To show the improvement in Mr. Howard's health, I will state that when he came to me it was only by great exertion that he could walk one mile at any time; but in a few months' time he easily accomplished twenty miles at one walk, and this upon icy roads. Think of that, ye dyspeptics! a walk for exercise twenty miles! and renew your courage. What was done for Mr. Howard, can be done for you.

GILL, MASS., November 3, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that, in January, 1862, having had Chronic Diarrhœa a long time, and not getting permanent help from any source, I was advised by several persons, who had been benefited by DR. SPEAR'S medicine, to consult him in regard to my case. I did so; took his medicine, and have been greatly benefited. I recommend all who are troubled with this complaint to do as I did, and get help.

ELISHA CLAPP.

From Rev. L. Rice, New York.

MANNSVILLE, December 13, 1867.

DR. SPEAR.

Sir: One year ago last August I was attacked with bleeding at the lungs. I had for some weeks been on the decline, but neglected doing anything for myself until I had a severe turn of bleeding. I then commenced doctoring in the Thomsonian way; employed two physicians, and followed it up for three months, but found no material benefit, though I had but one more turn of bleeding after I commenced doctoring.

As soon as I was able, I concluded to take a journey to Vermont, my native place. After I arrived there, my father's people advised me to employ their old regular physician. Accordingly I did so, and for a while thought I received temporary relief, though there was no particular alteration. I left here for a while to visit some friends in New Hampshire. While there I was advised by a young man by the name of Whitcomb, who had made use of your medicine and found relief, to try it; and after much solicitation, I purchased a bottle of the *Balm of Life No. 2*, bottle of *Restorative Cordial*, and a box of *Catarrh Snuff*. I followed your directions faithfully, and in less than two weeks I began gradually to recover. I continued taking it until the first of April, when I left off the use of medicine entirely, and am now enjoying a tolerable state of health. I preach every Sabbath, ride twelve miles through the mud and rain once every fortnight, to supply one of my appointments.

Thine truly, LUTHER RICE.

BRENTWOOD, N. H., October 24, 1865.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I acknowledge the benefit I have received from the use of your medicines in my family for the past nineteen years. My wife having been sick for two years with Jaundice and Liver Complaint, I tried various medicines and physicians with little or no essential benefit. At this time (nineteen years ago) my wife was confined to the house, and almost to her room. Having heard of DR. SPEAR'S Medicine, I procured the Balm of Life No. 2, Jaundice Bitters, and Liverwort Pills, and Pain Killer. Soon after she commenced taking them her health began to improve, and in a few months she was restored to comfortable health. She has been able to attend to the work of our family, generally, from that time to this.

Fifteen years ago I was taken very violently with Cholera Morbus. I was prostrated at once, so severe was the attack. I took your medicines, and was *immediately* relieved, and in a few days was well. We have used DR. SPEAR'S medicines for the family ever since we became acquainted with them. During nineteen years we have called a physician but once or twice. We still use your medicines with the most satisfactory results. I would not be without a box of them at any price. I think they are the best medicines I have ever known. I cheerfully recommend them to the afflicted.

Many whom I have supplied with your medicines can testify to the happy results of their use. I specially recommend the Indian Liverwort Pills for breaking up a cold and preventing a fever. Yours most respectfully,

DAVID R. FELLOWS.

Consumption — Can it be Cured?

The popular idea has been that Consumption cannot be cured, and in many cases, particularly in its more advanced stages, it is doubtless true; but that Consumption in its incipient stages, and often even when well advanced, cannot be cured, I utterly deny. The evidence evolved in my own practice, that multitudes of consumptive patients *are cured*

is overwhelming. This gratifying result I attribute mainly to my mode of treatment, which differs widely from that pursued by most physicians.

The following cases, published in the Boston Post of March 9, 1872, were furnished by a reporter on one of our city papers: —

The first gentleman visited was Mr. James T. Croft, at 97 Beverly Street. We found him busily at work, looking the very picture of health and strength. Upon making known our business, the following was elicited: —

Reporter. "I understand, Mr. Croft, that you have been under the treatment of DR. SPEAR."

Mr. Croft. "He has been my family physician for twenty years or more."

Reporter. "Have you any objection to giving the history of your case, also your opinion of the doctor?"

Mr. Croft. "Not the slightest; am always happy to speak a word for DR. SPEAR; in fact, I have often offered him my testimonial, but it was never used. A few years ago I had inflammation on the lungs, pronounced by several physicians who attended me at different times to be Consumption; was reduced from my usual weight of one hundred and ninety pounds to one hundred and fifty. After having been under the treatment of several of the so-called best physicians of Boston, I naturally began to get discouraged on learning they could not help me, as they all thought that I had Consumption beyond recovery. I really did not expect to live. I had heard of DR. SPEAR, but did not believe he could do me a particle of good, as I had been to so many doctors without obtaining any relief, but being urged by my friends to try him, I finally consented one Sunday to ride up to his house and see him. When I arrived there I was all out of breath, and could hardly get up the stairs. I acknowledge that I fairly insulted the Doctor by the indifference with which I met him, having no faith in him. I felt as though I was doing him a favor to call upon him. I have often laughed over it since. I had been under his care but a short time before I began to feel a change for the better. I began

to feel a little hope, my strength came gradually back to me, and in a short time I gained my usual weight of one hundred and ninety pounds. I felt that to DR. SPEAR I owed my life, and since that time have always advised my friends when sick, to go to him, and never knew one to be otherwise than perfectly satisfied."

Reporter. "You believe, then, Mr. Croft, that DR. SPEAR is just what he is represented and advertised to be."

Mr. Croft. "I know that he cured me; in fact, he saved my life, and I know that my friends have never been dissatisfied with him. Several of my family who have been under his care, think as much of him as I do."

The next person visited was Mr. John Ward, 787 Sixth Street, South Boston, who told us that two years ago he first went to DR. SPEAR for treatment of Consumption, which had been gradually growing upon him for four years or more.

"Previous to going to DR. SPEAR, I had been under the care of four different physicians, each one of which expressed an opinion that in all probability I would not live a year, and, indeed, none of my friends entertained any idea that I would ever get well again. I was completely discouraged, and after a while I gave up altogether, and for nine months I could not do anything. While in this condition, I took a trip down east, and put myself under the care of a celebrated physician of ——: received no benefit whatever from him, so I returned to the city, and commenced taking Cod Liver Oil, which did me no good. I saw DR. SPEAR'S advertisement in the papers, and concluded to give him a trial, but at the same time I did not believe he could do me a particle of good, after trying so many different doctors as I did.

"At this time my weight was one hundred and twenty pounds. I was under the Doctor's care for six months, in which time I was completely restored to my usual health; a fact that seemed impossible six months before; my weight had also increased to one hundred and forty pounds; my appetite was good, my strength returned, and altogether I

felt like a new man. I have continued to improve since then, and every day I feel and see an increase of flesh and weight."

Any person afflicted with this disease, who will take the trouble to call upon me, will be furnished with additional particulars concerning my case.

Mrs. S. S. Sanford, living on Ellsworth Street, Harrison Square, this city, made the following statement:—

"About six or seven years ago I first began to notice the approach of Consumption, which gradually grew worse as time wore on, and I felt that I was slowly but surely dying. A great many of my friends have died of consumption, also all of my relatives on my mother's side. At last, pale, miserable, discouraged, without relish for food, or energy enough for exertion, I kept about the house, and consulted a physician at the urgent solicitations of friends, who said he could not do me much good, as he considered me too far gone to live long; but he gave me some medicine to ease me and keep me along, also some medicine for my cough, neither of which helped me. At this time I had a very bad *cough*, and *raised considerable blood*, was very hoarse, could hardly speak above a breath, had *fearful night sweats*, would get up in the morning completely exhausted, and feeling very much as though I had been sawing wood, or doing some other arduous labor all night long; was very *much distressed for breath*. I was pale and very much emaciated; do not remember how much I weighed at that time, but probably not much more than half what I do now. Had no idea I should live long. One evening my husband, while looking over his paper, saw the advertisement of Dr. Spear, and advised me to try him, but as I had no faith in anybody's medicine just then, I made the remark to my husband that, 'those who advertised so much, couldn't be of much account;' but my husband insisted, and finally I consented to go with him, but with reluctance. Dr. Spear said that I was very far gone, and, but for his timely help I believe I should not now be living. I began to take his medicine and act under his advice, without any faith in him; but

in two weeks time I began to feel an improvement, my cough ceased, my strength gradually returned, and I began to gain in flesh, my sleep was more refreshing, and the hope I had lost came back to me. I was under his care four months, at the end of which time I considered myself completely cured. My friends were all astonished at my remarkable cure, as was also my first physician, as they had all of them considered it an impossibility for me to live. Since leaving DR. SPEAR'S care, I have steadily gained in health and strength, until now I am enjoying health that I have not had before for eight years, and believe myself now perfectly cured. Since that time I have sent several friends to DR. SPEAR, and in no case have they been disappointed. Have the greatest confidence in him, and were I sick again, I don't believe my husband would allow any other physician in the house, so great is his confidence in DR. SPEAR."

In answer to the question as to whether she would be willing to have these statements published, Mrs. Sanford expressed her willingness not only to have her story published, but would also be very happy to give her opinion of DR. SPEAR and his mode of treatment to any person who would take the trouble to call upon her.

Mrs. Irving, at No. 35 Appleton Street, was the next person called upon.

"Some years ago," said Mrs. Irving, "I was troubled with Dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but some broth, without distressing myself almost beyond endurance. I had been a sufferer for some years, during which time I had used various medicinal preparation, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physcians, experiencing but little if any relief. While in this condition DR. SPEAR was called in, who gave me some of his own medicine, which I commenced to use while confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the result. In a short time after acting under DR. SPEAR'S advice, I was completely cured. Two years ago my sister was very low with Dyspepsia and Dry Catarrh in the throat.

Her condition was very critical; she recovered, however, under the skilful treatment of DR. SPEAR, and I think that no other physician could have done what DR. SPEAR did. Would in no case employ any one else."

A Cough of Three Years Cured in Three Weeks.

BOSTON, November 11, 1869.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: John C. Gordon, near relation of mine, some four years ago lost his health in California by hardship and exposure to wet and cold. This complaint was in his lungs, followed by a distressing cough, shortness of breath, wheezing, and a great discharge of putrid phlegm, in some instances accompanied with small pieces of membrane, to all appearances the coating of the lungs. For three years he consulted many physicians, and used much of their medicines, but all to no purpose. About the 10th of June last he visited me in Boston, and diligently sought medical aid till some time in August, all the while continuing to grow worse. In fact, I and many others looked upon his case as hopeless when he applied to you. But to our pleasing astonishment in a very short time (three weeks) he got complete relief. About the 15th of September he bade us adieu, and started for California, thankfully saying that DR. SPEAR had made him a *well man*. I now cheerfully recommend any person suffering of lung complaint to apply to you without hesitation. Yours, very sincerely,

ROBERT GORDON,
76 Carver Street.

Statement of Charles O. Doe.

BOSTON, April 9, 1869.

Read the following. Mr. Doe's photographs can be seen at DR. SPEAR'S office.

"For the benefit of the sick, I wish to make a statement of my case. I had been gradually failing in my health for

some time, when I was taken with severe bleeding. My cough grew troublesome. I raised very bad matter from deep down in the lungs. The bleeding returned upon me frequently. In January, 1868, having had an alarming fit of bleeding, I thought unless I soon got relief, my days would be few. My hope was about gone. Seeing DR. SPEAR'S card in the papers, I was reminded of several remarkable cures of his which had come under my notice. I concluded if he could not cure me no one could — I would make the trial. I immediately put myself under the Doctor's treatment, and wonderful as it may appear in such an extreme case, not a week passed before I felt the good effects of his medicine, and in two months the change in me seemed miraculous. It has now been a year and a half, and I have taken a new lease of life. The Doctor tells me there is no reason why I may not live many years. The pen cannot convey the remarkable change in me. I have, therefore, furnished DR. SPEAR with my photographs, one taken before consulting him, the other taken the 9th of April, 1869. I know there is a strong feeling among some against a physician who advertises; but if there is one thing better than another, or one physician who is more likely to cure us than another, why not let the people know it? DR. SPEAR cured me when I was seemingly beyond hope, and I wish to tell everybody about it.

CHARLES O. DOE."

Mr. Doe is now in the enjoyment of excellent health, and in a recent note he writes:

BOSTON, September 20, 1870.

DR. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: My weight is now one hundred and eighty-six pounds, the highest figure I have ever weighed.

CHARLES O. DOE.

AMESBURY, November 1, 1871.

In August, 1870, I was brought so low with a bad cough, that my friends thought there was no hope for my recovery. I had a terrible pain in my side, was troubled with night

sweats, and had every symptom of Consumption. I saw Dr. Spear's advertisement, and applied to him with faith that he could help me. I took his medicine three months, according to directions, and at the end of that time I was entirely cured.

I would advise all who are out of health to apply to Dr. Spear, if they wish to get well. They will find the Doctor a perfect gentleman, as well as, *I think*, a perfect physician.

Yours, S. A. Brown.

Norwich, Vt., November 29, 1870.

Dr. E. D. Spear.

Dear Sir: I had a bad time before I got your medicine. The congestion on my lungs was very bad, and they did not think I should get up again. My lungs were pressed so I could not get out of my chair. They told me I could be no better. I lost my appetite and could not sleep. I got your medicine Monday night, and have taken it one week. My appetite is good, my blood circulates well, and I gain strength. My mother says she never saw such a change made in so short a time as your valuable medicine has made in me, when they thought I was past help. My flesh feels natural now; before it was kind of dead.

I remain, yours truly,

B. H. Hinds.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofula Consumption.

Canterbury, N. H., October 18, 1865.

In 1860, at the age of twenty years, I was taken sick. At first I was very chilly and cold. I grew rapidly worse, and did no work for months. Everything that was a disease seemed to trouble me. I was so very weak that I could sit up but a few minutes, by one or two holding the cologne bottle, as I would be very often faint; and then my heart also troubled me. If I did not move just so, it seemed as though I never would breathe again. My parents called a very

good physician — as good as we have in these parts. He gave me medicine, but it did me but little good. My physician said he could not do much more for me; it was useless to give me anything more. I think I took about all kinds of allopathic medicines. I then tried several medicines which we had read of. By this time Hereditary Scrofula was fully developed through my whole system. I had a bad cough also. As a last resort, my father, in February, 1861, visited DR. E. D. SPEAR, at his office in Boston, and brought home some medicine for me to take. In a short time I was some better, and with great exertion, I went myself to see DR. SPEAR. At this time I was very feeble, had several open Scrofula Sores upon my arm, and an Abscess between my shoulder blades. DR. SPEAR thought that there was but little hope for me, as my lungs seemed to be seriously affected, my whole system feeble, and my disease firmly seated. My courage, however, was good. I had seen the good effects of DR. SPEAR'S medicine in the case of a brother some years before. From this time I have used no medicines but those ordered by DR. SPEAR. In August my cough was well. I gradually grew stronger. These sores began to look better. Soon the old cap bone of my elbow came off, and left new bone; pieces of bone came away from my spine; then my sores all healed. My Scrofula all went away, and now my arm is sound, and I once more enjoy good health. One would suppose from my looks that my health had always been the best. That I am alive and enjoy good health, is due, under Providence, to the advice of DR. SPEAR, and his good Medicines.

ROXANNAH SCALES.

Witnesses to the truth of the above statement.

ROYAL SCALES, ROYAL SCALES. JR.,
C. SCALES, NATHAN EMERY, ESQ.

Miss Scales has since married, and is now (1872), the mother of four children.

Bleeding at the Lungs and Scrofula Cured.

WELLFLEET, MASS., October 23, 1865.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: It is with pleasure I acknowledge the great benefit I have received from the use of your medicines. In December, 1861, I was attacked with bleeding. I called at your office to see if you could do anything for my relief. After using your medicines I appeared to be well. In June, 1862, by over-exertion, I brought on another and much more severe attack. I well remember the time I got my sister to write to DR. SPEAR for his medicines. My bleeding was not any common case, I assure you. After giving the medicine a fair trial, it entirely cured me. From that time to this I have had no bleeding. I eat anything, sleep well, stand at my barber's chair twelve to fifteen long hours a day, and drive round as well as I ever did.

My wife had had a Scrofulous Sore upon her leg for eighteen months, and could get no relief. I told her I was going to try DR. SPEAR'S medicines, for I believed he could cure her. In less than two months after she commenced taking the medicine the sore was well, and it never troubled her again. The leg was as well as the other.

I would say to all who read this, if you give DR. SPEAR'S medicine a fair trial, and take it as he directs, you will be blessed with good health.

JOHN G. HIGGINS.

Mr. Higgins still remains in good health.

WELLFLEET, December 12, 1858.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: For a year before I applied to you, I was confined to the house the most of the time. I could do no work without great distress. I had soreness in the throat and tightness across the chest and lungs, great weakness and swelling of the feet and legs, cold chills, then hot flashes in the whole system. I had a choking in my throat that

would nearly stop my breath. I could take nothing without burning and smarting in the stomach. My bowels troubled me very much. I had also the womb complaint. I had a cough that was very bad. I had different physicians, but they did not help me. I grew worse. My friends advised me to try your medicines. I did so, and have found great relief. I am about my work; can walk two miles and back with ease. *I think if I had not used your medicines I should have been in my grave.* You are at liberty to publish what I have written. Yours with respect,

THANKFUL R. ATWOOD.

Mrs. Atwood is still living, in good health, although it has been fourteen years since she was so near the grave.

The following case was, at the time, a very critical one; and I now refer to it with great pleasure, after the lapse of twenty years, *as the lady is now in the enjoyment of most excellent health.* This, and other cases I might specify, show that my treatment not merely revives the patient for a short time, but results in a radical and permanent cure.

BOSTON, October, 1852.

DR. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: When I saw you in August, 1850, I had had a cough for seven months. Several times in the course of the day and night I would be taken with intense coughing, to such an extent that I often thought there was much danger of my strangling to death. No one who has not been similarly afflicted, can conceive of the painful anxiety for breath one experiences during a paroxysm like mine. My health began to fail me. I was completely prostrated, as a final of a year's too close application. As soon as I was able, I went into the country. My health seemed completely shattered. My cough returned much aggravated. I had no energy. In March I began to raise bad matter from my left lung. My friends looked upon me with sorrowful and discouraging countenances. Consumption seemed to claim me for its

victim, as it had a dear brother about this time. Being reduced to such an extremity, I wrote to you for advice, and in one month I was much better; and in July I seemed free from all organic disease, but continued very weak. I then, according to your direction, used the *Tonic Cordial* one month, and found myself restored to perfect health. It has now been one year, and I have not seen a sick day since. My health is as good as can be. I recommend all who are sick to apply to you for advice, and can assure them that my confidence in your medicines is so great that were I again sick, I would use no other remedies if I possibly could obtain yours.

LYDIA S. DOE.

WINCHESTER, April, 1850.

Dear Sir: Although it is impossible to give any adequate idea of what I have suffered, yet I feel it a duty, for the benefit of the afflicted, to give some information respecting my disease, and to tell by the use of what means I have been benefited. I had been afflicted with pain in the head constantly for twenty-five years, often very severe; suffered nearly all that time from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia; had been under the care of a physician some part of the time for each year. It is now fourteen years since my lungs became badly diseased, and nine years since my case was pronounced hopeless by an eminent physician, who said, "You have the Consumption, and must die." My health continued to decline, and, three years after, I raised vital blood. My physician then said I could not live more than six months; but I obtained a little relief, although I continued to decline, and for three years physician and friends thought I could live but a few months at the longest. My physician, being asked what ailed me, replied, "Her head, heart, lungs, and liver are diseased, and also the gland that lies across the back, against the stomach; her stomach and bowels are in a very bad state; she has the bronchitis, neuralgia, and tic-douloureux; and, finally, almost everything ails her. Her system is in a very bad state." I slept very little, and could walk only a few rods. The prescriptions of

my physician having failed in February, 1847, I was led with greater fervor to the Throne of Grace for direction. In the course of two weeks, my attention was directed to DR. SPEAR, of whom I had never before heard. On the 8th of March I called on him. After examining my case, he said he thought I might be cured, but it would take a long time, as I had been so long diseased, and of a character that would require the use of medicines a long time. I followed his directions strictly; my health began immediately to improve, and I have not been confined to my bed one whole day since. At the expiration of five months I could walk two miles with less fatigue than I could a quarter any time for the previous six years. I continued under DR. SPEAR'S care nearly two years, and my health continued to improve. I think the disease is entirely removed from my lungs, and my general health is now better than I have enjoyed for fourteen years. Words fail to express the gratitude I feel for the sympathy, the unwearied attention and kindness of DR. SPEAR, while under his care. I feel that it is through the blessing of God on the use of DR. SPEAR'S skilfully-prepared medicines that I am now in the land of the living. Let me say to all who are afflicted with disease, be not discouraged; try these remedies, which have proved themselves worthy of trial, by affording relief after fourteen physicians (some of them eminently skilful) had failed. If any wish further particulars, let them call on me, and I will give them.

MYRA LYMAN.

N. B. You are at liberty to abridge the above if you should wish, for I have been quite too lengthy; yet I have scarcely given the most faint idea of what I have suffered, or of the high estimate in which I hold your medicines.

M. L.

Miss Lyman remained in comfortable health several years, until about the time I went West. Not being able to consult me, she employed another physician, but lived but a short time under his treatment.

Letter from a Lady formerly of Loudon, N. H.

LOUDON, N. H., September, 1852.

DR. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: I had been sick eight years when I applied to you for advice. For a year before I applied to you, I was confined to the house the most of the time. I had great heat and distress in my right side. I had burning heat over the system; my stomach was very bad. I could not take anything without great distress; with burning and smarting in the stomach; my bowels troubled me very much; had great heat and distress, and soreness in the lower part of the bowels; distress in passing urine, and great distress in the whole system most of the time, with great weakness and swelling of the feet and legs, one of the last symptoms. I had a cough, soreness across the lungs, tightness across the chest and lungs. I had different physicians, but they did not help me. I was without hope of ever being any better. My friends thought that there was no help for me. I thought it of no use for me to take medicines any longer. I made up my mind to see you. I thought if you could not help me, no one could. After taking your medicines my health has been restored beyond all expectation. I can work all day on light work. I can sew and knit; my head appears to be well; the heat and distress I had in the system is removed, and my food sits well on my stomach. I can work all the forenoon, and walk half a mile, make a visit, and walk back without feeling much fatigue. You must think I am smart. I am. My bowels have not been so well for a long time as now. I think your medicines have done more for me than any other I ever took. *I think they have saved my life.* MY COUGH IS WELL. I have no distress between the shoulders.

You may publish this if you think best.

With respect, NANCY CLIFFORD.

Miss Clifford lived ten years after the above statement.

What was thought of my medicines many years ago for Consumption: —

Letter from F. E. Johnson.

PLYMOUTH-HOLLOW, CONN., August 29. 1845.

In the spring of 1845 I was attacked with a severe cough, which soon brought on debility and inaction, which I thought not very alarming; so I made use of some common remedies for such complaints, hoping they would soon give relief, as I had at times before used the same with success. But this time disappointment and an aggravated disease awaited me at every turn, and death seemed dragging me, with its icy hands, to decay. Seeing DR. SPEAR'S notice in the papers, I was induced to apply to him. I did so, and stated to him my case, when, to my horror and astonishment, he told me I had that most deceiving and dreaded of all diseases, Consumption! My blood stayed itself in its course, my heart ceased its beatings, and death seemed to take a deeper and fresher hold at the astounding intelligence. But, like the good Samaritan, the old Indian doctor calmed my troubled mind, and gave me some of his medicines, with directions for the use of them, which I took and followed; and in four months' time, by the use of them and the blessing of God, I regained my original health, which I now possess.

Yours, with respect,

F. E. JOHNSON.

From Mrs. B. M. Thomas.

WOODBURY, HOTCHKISSVILLE, September, 1845.

In regard to the efficiency of DR. SPEAR'S medicines, I would say, I esteem it a privilege to bear testimony to their *healing virtues.*

Hearing of DR. SPEAR, I felt somewhat desirous of seeing him, but with little intention of taking his medicines; yet, thanks be to Him who overrules all things, I commenced taking his medicines one year ago last July. At that time

I feared, as did many of my friends, there was no hope for me.

When taken sick, I was much like a sister who died with the Consumption. She applied to our regular physicians, and followed their prescriptions. Her sufferings were great. She often remarked, "Were I to live my life over again, I would never take the medicines I have taken. They only add to my sufferings. They do me no good at all." Therefore I was unwilling to apply to our regular physicians, or take their medicines; so also were my friends to have me.

I made use of Dr. Spear's medicines five or six months, and think I have great reason to rejoice that I did so. I had many complaints, of which I am entirely cured, and am now enjoying a comfortable degree of health. My lungs are stronger than they have been for years.

There are several of my acquaintance in this vicinity who have been cured of disease that had baffled the skill of other physicians. Some do not derive the benefit they might, from a want of perseverance, — forgetting that lingering complaints, or diseases of long standing, cannot be cured at once. To such I would say, I gained so slow at first, that many did not consider me any better, or think I should regain my health.

We consider Dr. Spear as a very skilful physician, and therefore cheerfully recommend him and his medicines to the afflicted.

Betsey M. Thomas.

(Signed also by her husband,) Ira Thomas.

From Roswell Blodget.

Hartford, Conn., August 11, 1845.

In May, 1844, my sister was suffering under a disease which our family and her physician (Dr. Hawley, of this place) supposed to be Consumption, of an advanced stage. At her request I applied to Dr. Spear, who prescribed for her, at first for one month only, to test the efficacy of his medicines. At the end of that time her cough was so ma-

terially lessened, that, at our request, he continued to visit and prescribe for her monthly, until March last, at which time she was so far recovered as to be able to be about the house, and assist in doing the work of the family. She continues to enjoy comfortable health at present.

In September last, I took a violent cold, which, seated on my lungs, caused me to cough almost incessantly. I applied to our family physician, took calomel, cough mixture, &c., for about three weeks, not being in the least relieved thereby, but growing worse, with great soreness of the lungs and shortness of breath. I commenced a course of medicine prescribed by DR. SPEAR, and in three weeks I was entirely well, and have continued so to this day. I have formerly been somewhat sceptical in regard to the use of any kind of medicine, being possessed, myself, of an iron constitution, which, until the time mentioned above, had proved capable of throwing off any and all diseases that I had ever been troubled with; but that cold, being at first neglected, proved too much for it.

I have great faith in the healing virtues of DR. SPEAR'S medicines for all affections of the lungs, — whether recent or of long standing, — as in the case of my sister. And, hoping that they may prove of lasting benefit to the human family, I subscribe myself,

Your very humble servant,

ROSWELL BLODGET.

From George W. Cowles.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., August 11, 1845.

I have tried DR. SPEAR'S *Balsam of Life* and *Syrup* for disease of the lungs for three or four months, and have found relief. I had had a very bad cough on my lungs for about two years; and after taking his medicine, I found my complaint alleviated. After I had taken the medicine three or four days, I found great relief, and felt that I was in a new world. I am now enjoying a very comfortable state of health.

GEORGE W. COWLES.

From Orin Smith.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 11, 1845.

In the spring and summer of 1844 I was much out of health, and had a bad cough, which was wearing upon me fast. In August I sent for DR. SPEAR. He ordered me one of his *Syrups* and one bottle of *Nature's Grand Restorative Cordial.* When I had taken these, I found myself better. In the month of September, he called and ordered the medicines again; and before I had taken these, I was freed from my cough and all other disease, and have since continued so. Truly yours,

ORIN SMITH.

Such statements as the following should encourage the most hopeless to at least make a trial of what I believe to be an improved method of treatment. Can the advocates of the Old School show such remarkable cases of restoration to health? —

WILMOT FLAT, N. H., May 22, 1869.

In August last my little daughter, two years of age, was sick with bloody dysentery. Terribly sick she was. I even now shudder to remember how near death she lay. We had three doctors, the best we have in these parts, who said she would die; that she could not live until the morrow. What agony went to my heart, mothers alone can know. My little darling die! My sweet one dead! My angel buried in the cold ground out of my sight! In my agony of despair, I exclaimed "If DR. SPEAR was here he would save my child." "If you want DR. SPEAR to come, and if money will bring him, he shall come," said my good father in reply. We at once sent a telegram to DR. SPEAR, in these words: "Come to Potter Place to-day. Dysentery." Father met DR. SPEAR at the depot about eleven o'clock at night, and, taking him by the hand, said, "Doctor, I am glad to see you, but you are too late to save the little girl; she cannot live till morning; the doctors say she cannot live,

and I know something about sickness myself, for I have been a nurse a long time. We do not expect you to save the girl, but do save the mother and babe." (We were all sick.) DR. SPEAR sat nearly all night by the little girl. In the morning, instead of the glazed eyes of death, which we feared we should find, bright little eyes greeted us. We did not have to ask how she was; we could all see that she was better. Death! Life! O, the gladness of hope. The awful hour had passed. God showed mercy to us, and sent a physician to us who understood our needs. DR. SPEAR saved my own life, he saved the life of my child. In justice to DR. SPEAR we make this statement. We have known the Doctor for many years, and we know that he has done wonders, and we believe that the world will yet acknowledge him as one of the great benefactors and reformers of the age.

ANNIE ATWOOD, the child's mother.
ROYAL SCALES, the child's grandfather.

From the Daily Times.

A Severe Case of Kidney and Liver Complaint cured after other Physicians had failed.

BOSTON, April 4, 1854.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES.

Dear Sir: I think it due to any one who confers an extraordinary benefit on a fellow-creature, that he who receives that benefit should acknowledge it publicly, especially when by so doing he may save others.

I will here state my case. For two years and a half I suffered from Kidney and Liver Complaint. No day passed without headache, backache, languor, and great prostration. Impoverished condition of the blood, want of strength, and general and increasing weakness, led every one to suppose that my case had progressed to an incurable one. No one spoke of my recovery, but of the probable number of months I should live. I had tried eminent physicians, but none seemed to do me much or any good. In this almost hopeless

condition I determined to try what DR. E. D. SPEAR could do for me. I came a hundred miles, and placed myself under the Doctor's care. In a short time I began to mend, felt better every way, pains left me, my spirits came back, I felt a new creature. In one year I had gained in weight about thirty-five pounds. From a pale, sickly, pitiable object, I have become strong, healthy, and robust. To see me now you would not dream I ever saw a sick day in my life. In this time I was much with DR. SPEAR. I know his practice to be large, and that his patients are universally pleased with his treatment. I never knew a physician to have such complete success. Every one who visited him seemed to recover as if by magic. I strongly recommend DR. SPEAR to the sick everywhere, and for the treatment of all diseases.

JOHN B. BLAKE.

NORTH ANDOVER, MASS., December 30, 1846.

Dear Sir: I was taken sick the 10th of November, 1841, with a violent fever. I had three of the best doctors in town to attend me, who despaired of my life. After the fever left me, I was taken with the Tic-Douloureux. I was left very low, and gained no strength. I went to three doctors in town, and they told me there was no help for me. I next went to Dr. A. Stewart, of Roxbury. I took his medicines for three months; the first and second doses helped me in some measure, although I was hardly able to keep about through the summer and winter. In the spring I began to fail fast, when I was persuaded to apply to you. I did so in May, 1843. As soon as I began to take your medicine, I began to amend; and, after taking it two months, my health was better than it had been for a number of years; and I have been able to perform my daily labor ever since. I think that if I could take it another month, it would completely cure me. I heartily recommend your medicines to any one who is out of health.

Yours, most respectfully,

DAVID MARTIN.

ATKINSON, N. H., 1847.

DR. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: I esteem it a pleasure to give my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicines. I feel desirous the afflicted public should know their efficacy in restoring health even after every other means have failed, and they are daily waiting for death to put an end to their sufferings.

In January, 1845, I had a violent attack of the Canker, commencing in my throat and mouth, attended with a burning heat upon my body. As it left my throat, it became seated in my stomach and bowels, producing great soreness and inflammation, which brought on Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and, at last, a combination of diseases. Near the middle of February, I commenced taking medicine of our family physician, and continued under his care and unwearied attentions for several months, until I became fully convinced that mineral medicines rather aggravated than cured my complaints. I had the advice of many skilful physicians, most of whom pronounced my disease an Inflammation and Scrofulous affection. During the summer, I found some relief from taking several vegetable syrups and other cooling drinks of a root doctor; but it failed in effecting a cure. In August I had a severe attack, commencing with a violent pain in my right side and kidneys, attended with as high a fever as my constitution would sustain. I suffered more, and continued to fail every day. My food distressed me, though it consisted of the best of gruels.

For five months I could not take any food; my principal aliment was *arrow-root;* and when I commenced taking your medicine I could not take a tea-spoonful without experiencing much distress, beginning in my stomach, and extending to my side and bowels — pains amounting to such excruciating agony as to surpass any description. It usually continued several hours, followed by Fever and Ague, which lasted two days. They grew severe, each time, and left me more prostrated. My friends thought I could not live through many more such attacks, as they became so frequent. To human appearance, my time was short. In the middle of December, God, in his ever-merciful Provi-

dence, sent a healing balm for my disease. I was induced, by the persuasions of a kind friend, to make a trial of your invaluable medicines. From the twenty-first of December to the first of March I gained eight pounds of flesh, and was able to take light food with more ease than through the summer previous. I am happy to add, that I never had but one of those distressed turns — and that much lighter — after I commenced taking your medicine. As the weather grew warm, I did not gain so fast, but I continued their use through the summer. I am not blessed with so good a constitution as many, yet I enjoy a comfortable degree of health, and am able to do light work most of the time.

CYNTHIA MERRILL.

ATKINSON, N. H., November 9, 1847.

This certifies that Miss Cynthia Merrill sustains an unimpeachable character for sincerity and truth.

JESSE PAGE.

Mr. Page is a Congregational minister in this town. He is a man generally known in this section. And, in regard to Miss Merrill's statement, I believe and know it to be true, as I let her have the medicines. I am one of DR. SPEAR'S agents, and saw her frequently while taking them.

Yours, truly, JOHN DOW.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

ATKINSON, N. H., November 30, 1846.

DR. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: I have been afflicted for more than three years with the above complaints. I was so completely prostrated that I could not lie on either side, or do any work. I tried several physicians, but they gave me little or no relief, and had given up all hopes of ever obtaining any relief from my sufferings. I had not drank a pint of cold water for three years past. I had pursued your directions only *eight days*, when I could drink a large tumbler of water at a time, and, in less than four minutes, large drops of sweat would be seen stand-

ing upon my hands. This was a great change, but it was no more strange than true. I relished my food better, it gave me less distress, my spirits revived, my strength returned, and with it came my native disposition to labor; and now all the universe cannot hinder me from being actively engaged in some useful employment. I am now engaged in my old favorite occupation, viz., teaching a district school. No tongue can tell, no language can ever express half the benefit that I have already received from the use of these remedies for the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. I am writing for the benefit of the suffering part of the community, and to these I would respectfully say, make use of these Indian remedies for your complaints, in preference to calomel, or any other poisonous drug, if you would like to enjoy health, — one of the greatest blessings in the world, — and relish the comforts and enjoyments of life. I feel grateful to my heavenly Father for his loving kindness to me, and I close by asking Him to make this humble certificate the means of restoring thousands who are now suffering under various diseases, to sound, unbroken health, so that they may not only be able to take care of themselves, but those also who may stand in need of their kind services.

ENOCH LITTLE.

ATKINSON, N. H., November 2, 1865.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: This is my birth-day, having completed my sixty-second year. As I commence my sixty-third, I render to my Creator unceasing thanks for the many blessings that I have received from his unspeakable goodness.

I think it is nearly twenty years since I first made use of the Indian Vegetable Medicines. The Medicines then proved very efficacious in curing me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, which other doctors and medicines had failed to do. I have occasionally, as needed, made use of your medicines ever since, and have always found them very beneficial.

I have ever prized these medicines for their intrinsic value.

I have not only taken them myself, but I have administered them frequently to many others with good results. Let it be remembered by *all* who may chance to read this certificate, that it is made by one who speaks from twenty years' experience and knowledge.

ENOCH LITTLE.

LUBEC, November 16, 1846.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: In justice to you and for the benefit of the afflicted, I thought I would give you a sketch — though a faint one — of my complaint, which I have borne for twelve years, though with some temporary relief. I was first attacked with a heavy starting of the heart, just as I was falling into a sleep, which would oftentimes irritate me so much that I could not get any sleep for the night, and sometimes not for two or three nights. At one time, I went seven days and nights without any sleep. I applied to a doctor for help, but could get none. About four years ago I was attacked with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and a nervous debility of the whole body. I could not eat anything without the most dreadful distress at my stomach and bowels; and I was in constant fear of fits. I lived for three weeks on nothing but half a tea-cup of breast-milk per day; and, for two months after, nothing but the juice of half an ounce of beef-steak per day. In August, I was reduced from one hundred and seventy-nine pounds, to one hundred and twelve pounds, when I was advised to go to Boston, and consult Dr. Warren. I did so, and he helped me for a short time; but in February I was attacked again as bad as ever. In May I got some better, so as to work a little about the house; and, on the first of January, 1846, I was attacked again, so that I was reduced to one hundred twenty-three pounds. I have had recourse to most all the medicines advertised in the papers, and had not had much benefit from them, until I was advised, by a friend of mine, to try your most valuable medicines. I did so, according to your directions, and can truly say I have not felt as well at any time for thirteen years.

The greatest difficulty I have is to keep myself from eating too much, for my appetite is uncommonly good. I weigh at this time one hundred and seventy pounds. Sir, if this will be of any use to you, or to the public, you are at liberty to use my name.

Your most obedient servant,

JOTHAM G. REYNOLDS.

The case of Mr. Elijah Thompson, of Walpole, was truly a most remarkable one. A scaly, suppurating humor commenced upon his head, taking his hair entirely off, extended down upon his neck and shoulders, and bid fair to extend itself over the whole body, if death did not soon relieve him. His strength failed, health was gone, life a burden. He was indeed an object of pity. He stated to me that he had employed physicians in vain. They told his friends that nothing could be done for him. In this condition he came to me, and although a hard case, I did not fear to grapple with it. My medicine had the happiest effect, and I had the pleasure of seeing him rapidly recovering. Soon his humor had all disappeared, his strength returned, also *a new head of hair*, and in six months' time Mr. Thompson told me he could "do as much work as any of them."

LOWELL, February 20, 1847.

This is to certify that my child had been afflicted for three months with the Canker. He had the best of medical attendance, and every exertion was made to restore him to health, but in vain; his complaint still continued to grow worse, until his mouth and tongue were entirely coated, and sleep was a stranger to his eyes. He was much emaciated, and I made up my mind to take him to DR. SPEAR; but he was so far gone that I little expected to bring him back alive. After taking your most valuable medicine about five weeks, he was restored to perfect health, and is now a very healthy child.

With gratitude I take this opportunity to return you my sincere thanks for restoring my child to health; also for curing my wife of the Piles and Falling of the Womb, which had baffled the skill of other physicians. I consider DR. SPEAR a very skilful physician, and therefore cheerfully recommend him and his medicines to the afflicted.

GATES F. FRYE.

CHATHAM, MASS., December 23, 1856.

This is to certify that for some years I had been troubled with Rheumatic Pains. Three years ago I had a Rheumatic Fever, after which I was much more afflicted. In August last, I took medicine of DR. E. D. SPEAR, since which time I have had no such pains whatever.

LORENZO BUCK.

LUDLOW, VT., July 13, 1858.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Sir: Permit me to add one word of testimony to the already overwhelming amount you have received in favor of your invaluable medicines. Having witnessed their good effects in a number of cases besides my own, I am satisfied there is no medicine superior, if equal, to yours in the world. Yours, &c.,

SIDNEY R. WATKINS.

TUFTONBOROUGH, N. H., October 22, 1865.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: We have used the Indian Liverwort Pills in our family fourteen years. They have proven to be superior to all others ever used by us. They are gentle in their action, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case.

J. W. BURLEIGH,
CAROLINE BURLEIGH.

TUFTONBOROUGH, 1852.

From a personal knowledge of DR. SPEAR'S treatment of diseases, and the good effects of his medicines upon myself and family, as a well-wisher to suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend them to all who are afflicted with any disease. My wife had been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Canker for ten years. In 1848 I obtained some medicine of DR. E. D. SPEAR, recommended for these complaints, for her. She soon grew better, and now is free from those difficulties. My oldest son had been suffering from scrofula from his birth, with a very bad itching, burning, and roughness of the skin. Seeing the good effects of DR. SPEAR'S medicines in my wife's case, I obtained three bottles of the Scrofula Syrup, which effected a perfect cure.

The above are facts just as they took place.

ANDREW SWETT.

I am kindly permitted to publish the following letter, which explains itself: —

BOSTON, June 25, 1872.

My dear Mrs. B. Your letter was received the 15th inst. I regret to hear that your health is failing you. You mention in your letter, that letters from your friends here, state that my health is completely restored, and express some surprise at this, and ask me by what means I was enabled to overcome such a condition of illness as I was in when last you saw me. You remember that I had been failing for some years, until alarming symptoms set in. Loss of flesh, fever, night sweats, cough and expectoration, accompanied with raising blood two or three times a week, so that my friends said my hands were like bird's claws. For weeks I did not leave the house. I had tried several physicians, among whom were some of my personal friends. Their medicines did not benefit me, but I have no doubt they did all they could for me. My case did indeed seem hopeless. My friends would visit me, and, as I have since learned, would go away thinking they might never again see me

on earth. At this critical moment, E. D. SPEAR, called "The Old Indian Doctor," took my case in hand. I improved slowly at first, yet I improved. Instead of growing constantly weaker, I grew stronger. This was a hopeful change for the better. It was some months before I ceased to raise blood, but I gained flesh, and my whole system seemed to be acting naturally In one year and a half my health was completely restored. I am now fleshier than I have been for years. I go anywhere, and do anything I wish to. I am no longer an invalid. But few ladies can say that they are so well as I am. You asked me if I think it is worth your while to make a week's journey to see DR. SPEAR? I most assuredly do; why should I not? He cured me when beyond hope, and why cannot he cure others? Hoping that I shall see you soon, I will say, one half has not been told you. Come and see.

Your friend, ANNA O. JONES.

Mrs. B. is now under treatment with every prospect of a speedy recovery.

LACONIA, N. H., August 9, 1872.

DR. E. D. SPEAR.

Dear Sir: Willingly I give my testimony with the many who have been benefited by your medical treatment. I called upon you in the spring of 1870. I had been for several months reduced in health and strength, and for several weeks had had a very distressing cough, which several remedies had failed to relieve; but after I had taken your medicines a few weeks my cough was entirely cured. My general health improved. I have since learned that my friends considered my case "critical," and many are surprised at my restored health, and that I have since assumed business cares. I have great confidence in your treatment, and shall recommend any to you who may need a physician.

Yours respectfully,

ADDIE D. AMES.

I commend the case of Mrs. Ames to those who, belonging to a Consumptive family, think that there can be no

help for them because their friends have died of Consumption. This is a false notion, which should never attain among sensible people. Try for yourselves, before despairing. Because your friends have gone early, is no reason why *you* should.

I am frequently called, as a forlorn hope, to see some sick person apparently beyond help. In such cases, if, in my opinion there is no chance of recovery, I am severely plain with the friends, and tell them so. I must be true to my profession. I cannot, nor will I, even to spare the feelings of the afflicted, hold out encouragement when there is no hope. I am happy to say, however, that in very many cases of seeming extremity, I have had the exceeding great happiness of snatching, as it were, the patient from the grave, to the joy and gratitude of themselves and friends. I will here mention but two or three such cases. In July, 1868, I was called to see Mr. T. S. J., of this city. I will let Mr. J. tell his own case.

"I am forty-six years of age and reside in Boston. My average weight is about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. My health is good in every respect. About three and a half years ago I first became acquainted with DR. SPEAR. Had been sick, confined to my bed for four months, and was attended by two of the best physicians in the city, both of whom had informed my nurse that I could not possibly live a week, and that it was impossible for any one to help me. They said that I had the heart disease. At that time I was almost a skeleton, my weight being ninety pounds. While in this situation, hope all gone, and death staring me in the face, a friend advised me to call in DR. SPEAR. I told him it was of no use, that nobody could help me. But finally wearying of his importunities, I sent for the Doctor. It proved a God-send to me. He furnished me with some medicine, which gave instant relief, and I began to recover. Continued under the Doctor's care, gaining in appetite and flesh rapidly, and was soon able to go out. The first time I was

weighed I scaled one hundred and ten pounds, but soon gained my usual weight, one hundred and sixty-five pounds. Have no doubt that to DR. SPEAR, through God's providence, I owe my life. Have the utmost confidence in his powers, and were I again sick would employ him in preference to any physician in the city. I feel that I am not only paying a small portion of the debt that I owe DR. SPEAR, but am also conferring a favor on the public, that many of the sick will appreciate if they give the Doctor a trial. If any persons wish to question me in regard to the above statements, I should be pleased to see them at any time, and give them additional particulars."

I also refer to the Atwood child, whose case is stated in a letter from its mother. Three physicians had seen the child. I was told by the grandfather that the little one was given up by the doctor, who said it could not live twenty-four hours. A few weeks since I was called to see Mr. B., of this city, who had been rapidly failing eight weeks under the treatment of a physician, was considered a hopeless case, and only by the urgent solicitude of a friend was I called. At this time, June 8th last passed, all his symtoms were unfavorable — emaciation, restless nights, terrible cough, &c. In one day things looked hopeful, and in one week encouraging, in three weeks Mr. B. was out of danger.

Many other similar cases I might name. I do not write the above to reflect upon any man, as a man, or as a physician. It is their rules of practice, their false notions of diseases, and more than all, the class of medicines which they make use of. In closing, I cannot help saying that, in my opinion, — and I am an old man, and have been a close observer for many years, — hundreds die prematurely yearly, in Boston and its vicinity, for the want of more correct ideas as regards disease and medicines more suited to the human system.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

E. D. SPEAR, M. D. New Hampshire is said to be a good state to emigrate from, and her sons and daughters are a power in all parts of the country. Among the goodly number that old Wolfborough has sent to this city, DR. SPEAR may be mentioned as having obtained a deservedly high rank in the medical profession. The Doctor is having decided success, as a visit to his office, 713 Washington Street, and a peep into his really elegant reception rooms will abundantly demonstrate. Fifteen years ago he was in an extensive practice, and everything indicated prosperity, and had money been his only object, he would now have been a gentleman of wealth; but his ambition was higher and nobler. He had found that the history of medicine was but a story of constant changes; in a word, the practice of medicine was no science. The manner of treating disease differed with each generation of doctors. In his own practice, he found his medicines often cured, when, in his opinion, and that of our best physicians, there was but little, if any hope; and, in other cases where no one could see danger, the patient failed to get benefited. Determined to ascertain the cause of this, the Doctor left a valuable business and visited the Indians of the far West. He returned, well satisfied that his were the true remedies of Nature, but that, like everything else, there was a true and scientific way of using them in order to have them effective. The next problem to solve was, is the theory of disease, as heretofore taught in our schools of medicine, a correct one? This question was not so easily solved. During the past ten years, the Doctor has reviewed the ideas of all the best minds of Europe, Asia, and America. And now, after much thought and thirty years of insight into disease, he has developed a theory of his own, upon which will undoubtedly be founded a new school of medicine, of which I can say, if his theory is not the final and absolute one, the remarkable and surprising cures which he has performed during the

past few months demonstrate that his ideas are far in advance of any that have hitherto obtained; and his many friends in your section will be glad to learn that he is meeting with such marked success. — *Boston Correspondent of "Granite State News."*

THE INDIAN MODE OF CURE. — This is a world of diseases, varied, obstinate, fatal. Death's victims — the youth, the middle aged, and those who are not *very* old — O, how fast they fall around us! All this with the world full of physicians and medicines. Surely there are mistakes somewhere. Do you say we bring disease upon ourselves? Granted; yet need our thoughtlessness so often prove fatal? Ought we not to live that we may have a chance to learn? We have several schools of Physic, each confident in its own arrogance. Allopathy, with mercury, blisters, and lancet, throws Nature aside, and thinks to *force* a cure, and in nine cases in ten does more harm than good. Homœopathy follows with its similia similibus curantur, wholly inadequate when good results are most needed. Combine the two if you please, and you will have a shocking bad compound, neither one thing nor another. Then there is Hydropathy, and you might as well think to heat your feet by the moon as to cure disease with water alone; then how many of us could afford to spend months at a water-cure, for the benefit it might do us? Then there is Galvanism, and many other isms, not fit to be mentioned as curative agents. We have those who promise to cure us without medicine; the theory is, pay one of these a large sum of money, he will tell you that you should eat this and that, and you will get well! This will do for the spleeny, but not for the sick. All these are but the *theories* of men. In contradistinction to all these errors, we have the *Indian method of cure*, as introduced and practised by that celebrated physician, E. D. SPEAR, whose office is at 713 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

The Indian mode of cure must be the true one. It has God for its author. DR. SPEAR has reduced to a system this

treatment. We say, then, that the Indian mode of cure is the mode which Nature teaches, and we know of no one so well qualified for its practice as DR. E. D. SPEAR. We need not caution the sick in this city to be on their guard against pretenders, for it is well understood that DR. SPEAR was the first among us to practice the Indian mode, and is the only physician to whom the name of Indian Doctor or Physician ought to be applied. There are, also, men travelling in the country, falsely representing that they have DR. SPEAR'S medicines — that they have studied with DR. SPEAR, &c. Such is not the case. DR. SPEAR'S Medicines can only be obtained at his office. — *Boston Daily Times.*

OUR PHYSICIAN. — We not unfrequently are accosted with the interrogatory, Who is your Physician? We happen to be blessed with pretty good health, a great blessing which most likely in common with others we are not half thankful for. But should we be so unfortunate as to find ourselves numbered with the sick-list, we certainly know of no more skilful doctor to employ than the Old Indian Doctor, E. D. SPEAR, 713 Washington Street, a few doors north of Pleasant Street. The great and well-deserved popularity of the Doctor is not that acquired in a single day, as is frequently announced in flaming letters by the Quacks, but has been gained by a long and most honorable career of industry, coupled with a most astonishing success attending almost every case ever submitted to his treatment. Then most assuredly, if it is to the successful man we look, when sick, for relief, can we do better than consult DR. SPEAR and advise others to do the same? In recommending the Doctor, we are far from speaking merely from our own observation or experience, but we have on several occasions fallen in with those who have tested the M. D.'s skill, *and in every instance* great praise has been given, and a most perfect satisfaction evinced by his patients. This must certainly be considered as an endorsement which might be envied by almost any one. The great achievements of a physician in

the successful management of disease, is very unlike the artizan in most other branches of science, who is most always sure of accomplishing much by constant and unremitting effort, while we contend the truly great Doctor must possess rather an intuitive or natural aptness for his calling in order that he may ever become preëminently great. But let the reader consult DR. SPEAR, and judge for himself if we have over-estimated his ability. He will ever be found courteous, willing to listen to, advise and cheer the afflicted; and his charges are within the means of all. The location of the Doctor's office is very central for out-of-town patients as well as our city residents, as both the horse cars and coaches running from all the depots, pass his house every few moments. — *Business College Union.*

As respects the gentlemen named in DR. SPEAR'S certificates, we were acquainted with the Rev. Luther Wright, and knew him to be a venerable and worthy Congregational clergyman, whose character for truth and integrity was never questioned; and who would not encourage or recommend what he had not the firmest belief would do good. With William B. Trask, Esq., we have had a long and happy acquaintance, and know him to be a most worthy and esteemed citizen of Dorchester. He was for a long time historiographer of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and is still an officer of the same society, and his word may be depended on as coming from a man of veracity and integrity. — W. M. CORNELL, M. D., LL. D. *In Pastor and People, March*, 1870.

THE remarkable cures of chronic disorders effected by DR. E. D. SPEAR during his long and successful practice in this city, have won for him deserved celebrity, and the gratitude of the numerous patients whom he has relieved from suffering. DR. SPEAR'S method of treating the disorders to

which he devotes his special attention, has stood the test of time, proving that he has acquired a deep insight into the mysteries of the art of healing. Certificates from persons of the highest credit bear testimony to the almost miraculous effect of DR. SPEAR'S medicines in cases abandoned by other physicians, where the patient was apparently beyond the reach of human skill. The inscription upon the Doctor's door should be, "Hope, all ye who enter here." — *Boston Courier.*

DR. E. D. SPEAR. — There is hardly a name better known in Boston than that of DR. E. D. SPEAR. Not that he has acquired this preëminence entirely from advertising, but because he has effected so many remarkable cures. DR SPEAR'S practice has extended through a long term of years, during which time he has proved a thorough Samaritan to many poor creatures who had almost abandoned hope. The Doctor's office is at No. 713 Washington Street. — *Herald.*

MRS. THOMPSON, of Weymouth, Mass., was afflicted with a bad Tumor in the breast, pronounced by her physician to be cancer. Instead of letting this discourage her, she chose — what the sick generally are doing — to consult DR. E. D. SPEAR, at his office in Boston. He prescribed for her his Alterative and Pills: these she continued to use four months, and it cured her cancer. Such cures have given DR. SPEAR a great reputation. — *Newburyport Herald.*

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